

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 10.

HONOLULU, H. T. FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1892 SEMIWEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2365.

## NOTES FROM THE COAST

### Matters of Local Interest There.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—As announced before, Honolulu is about to entertain James Pincock, brother-in-law of Sir Alfred Jones of England, and a well-known African explorer. Pincock will be in Honolulu a few weeks on his way to Samoa, where he intends to make quite a stay. Scientific and literary men in Hawaii will welcome him, as he is regarded by the British government as an authority on African affairs, botanical, ethnological and zoological, as well as strictly commercial lines.

Fifteen years ago Pincock, with three other Europeans, was a leading trader among the Aros on the Old Calabar river in Africa. The government gave his company a charter similar to that given to East India merchants, and the company maintained its retinue of soldiers and officers. A few years ago England gave the company an immense sum of money for their charter. The exact amount was \$4,250,000.

Pincock has killed many lions in his time, and once saved from instant death between the jaws of a lion, Fred Harvey Major, now of San Francisco. The lion had carried Major several yards, in his mouth, and was about to crush him when Pincock shot it dead.

Pincock has heard a great deal of the delights of life in Honolulu, and as he has plenty of money and leisure, he will doubtless find many to go over the ground with him in the Hawaiian capital.

COMING TO LIVE HERE.

C. S. Richardson, one of the members of the Washington Mercantile Company, which owns one wholesale and several retail grocery stores in Honolulu, will return to the Islands in a few days, to take up his residence there. Mr. Richardson lived for five or six years in and about Honolulu, but for some time has been here doing the buying for his company. Now, he will take up the active management of the Washington Mercantile Company, and will become again a personal factor in the business of the Islands. His wife and child will not accompany him on February 27 to Honolulu, but will make a visit of some months' duration to Mrs. Richardson's mother in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Richardson has a wide circle of friends here, in business and in social life, who will regret deeply his absence.

GREENWOOD AND CUPID.

Fred Greenwood will not go as far as Japan, after all, in pursuit of his will to the wisp, says Town Talk. Miss Dillon is going to visit the McGreys in Honolulu, and "Freddie," who had planned to stay over at the Islands, can ask the same old question and the moonlit beaches at Waikiki, on which the golden moon is round, where they drink Kipling's toast, to the cool of our deep verandas, To the crest of our jeweled main, To the night to the music, And the fireflies in the cane."

If the moon and the palm fringed gardens do not move Miss Dillon into the yielding mood there are still the bohemians who ought to be able to work the charm. These Hawaiian "witch doctors" are known to know the secrets of love potions and recipes of our medicine men—and they philter in Hawaii it is to be hoped that he will bring some of it back with him. A few drops sprayed on some set would not be amiss.

EW VOCATION.

FRANK UNGER. Frank Unger, Town Talk says of Honolulu: A town writer, who is well known in New York, corresponds with me that the realm of art has been invaded by Frank Unger, who is a remarkably fine work in the major dome of the Gillings never though just pour artistic talent until lately. passer le temps he tried his illuminating some books, and he has done some charming things in water colors, and others in black and white. Frank Unger is quite as versatile as his friend Joe Redding, and can write, dance, sing and act with equal ease. He was always ready with his brush or crayon. It seems rather odd that his ex-wife, Minnie Buchanan, should also be artistic as well as literary. She married Arthur Jules Goodman, the artist, after her divorce from Unger.

HULA AIRS IN FRISCO.

At the Orpheum nine Hawaiian men are nightly entertaining audiences with songs of Hawaii net. These are the musicians who were at the Buffalo exposition, and who are managed here by John Wilson. They have had a two weeks' engagement at the Orpheum here, and go from here to the Orpheum in Los Angeles for another fortnight. Then they will return here, and it is probable that four of them will accept engagements to play for society and various theaters, while the others may return to Hawaii.

The four principal singers are Tony Zablan, June Kuleia, July Paka, and Charles Baker. Baker is a cousin of Deputy High Sheriff Charles Chillingworth. Baker was formerly on the police force of Honolulu. The others who make up the troupe are W. Alois, W. Macomber, Richard Reuter, Major Keakala and David Nape.

At the Orpheum they have made a great hit. They appear dressed in white flannel or duck suits, with gorgous imitation malia leis about their necks, and wearing Panama hats

## AMENITIES OF THE SENATE



## KNOX NOT TO BE FOOLED BY KOHALA DITCH BILL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Committee on Territories has not yet disposed of the Hawaiian ditch bill, but Chairman Knox made a statement this afternoon to me which indicates the probable action.

"We propose," said he, "to grant a general right for this company to construct its ditches across public lands of the Territory, but we shall not confer upon the company the power of eminent domain. That is provided for in the laws of the Territory, and should care to hear exclusively, it is too monotonous. But the few selections they give are just enough to make one long for more. They sing English as well as Hawaiian, and of course included in their turn "Down by the stream where I first met Rebecca"—one of the sweetest little melodies ever written, and spoiled by a foolish chorus; just the reverse of the fault to be found with most popular songs.

MR. CAMPBELL IN OAKLAND.

The Chronicle says: Marston Campbell, who for a number of years was Deputy City Engineer of this city, but who for the past two years has been residing in Honolulu, arrived in Oakland today. Mr. Campbell first went to the Islands in the employ of Cotton Brothers, who had large contracts there, but had been there only a short time when he was made the government road superintendent of the Honolulu district. Since that time he has received a number of promotions, and is now assistant to the chief of the Department of Public Works. He is much in love with the Islands, and will return there after spending his vacation here.

Mrs. Edmund P. Dole of Honolulu returned Sunday week from a trip to Del Monte, and is with her mother, Mrs. Bernard Gallagher, at 1133 Ellis street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos gave a picnic on Thursday at 80 West Forest street, New York, where they at present reside. Mrs. Vos was formerly Graham of Honolulu, and during frequent lengthy visits to California was always the guest of her friend, Mrs. C. August Spreckels, before Mr. Spreckels took up his home in Paris.

It is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tobin will not open their turlingame until the early spring, although Mr. Tobin will be a participant in the drag hunts. Meanwhile, they are giving small but charming dinner parties at their house on Van Ness avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gehr, from Honolulu recently, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mizner, brot painter, has gone away until next fall. Mrs. Macdonald has left for Manila, and return to her home until the spring.

times Tucker came up to him, and are visitors of the latter on Broadway, says the Chronicle.

Mr. Atherton, brother of Honolulu's Dawson, to beDelegate Wilcox and urged by home rulers. He spoke in a rather disparaging tone of that party but added that the county and school bills were resting quietly because there was nobody to push them.

"Wilcox may be given a hearing by

and by," continued Mr. Knox; "if he

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## THE PLAN IS SUCCESSFUL

The Executive Council was occupied yesterday with matters of finance. The end of this month is the close of the quarterly period for which a pro rata allowance was made to all departments in order that the money now in the public treasury may suffice for the entire year. The indications are that the plan of economy enforced by Governor Dole will be in every way successful. The cut to be made in the appropriations for the next quarterly period will not need to be so large as upon the first pro rata, which was much in the nature of an experiment. It has been found now that by keeping all expenditures within the proper limit, all required work may be easily accomplished, and all necessary improvements made without impairing the financial condition of the Territorial treasury.

Supt. Boyd stated after the meeting yesterday that the plan was working well, and that there would be no difficulty in providing for all expenditures until the close of the year, or until the tax levies for the present year become available in November. At the next meeting the new pro rata scale for all departments for the coming three months will probably be adopted.

### THE PACIFIC CABLE.

**The Mackay Company Favored by the Merchants' Exchange**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange, as the representative of the principal commercial organization of San Francisco, has adopted resolutions in regard to the construction of a telegraph cable between the mainland of the United States and Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

It is to the effect that the Merchants' Exchange desires to make known its deep concern that the project of a Pacific cable is in danger of being delayed, and takes this method of urging the United States Senators and Representatives from the Pacific coast to use all lawful means to obtain for private enterprise the right to construct a cable at its own expense, and prevent any obstructive legislation which can only result in indefinitely postponing a project of so vital interest to the Pacific coast, to all the United States and to its insular possessions.

### ON San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The tug-boat Dehance, returning yesterday from a search for the disabled bark Fransoise d'Amboise, spoke the bark C. D. Brayant Monday night at 7 o'clock, off the North Farallon island, heading for this port. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, thirty miles southwest of the North Farallon island, the tug spoke the British bark Himalaya from Lahaina for San Francisco.

## THE METEOR LAUNCHED

### Prince Henry Gets the Freedom of City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The all-important event in the itinerary of Prince Henry of Prussia today was the launching of the schooner yacht Meteor, built at Shooters' Island for the Prince's brother, the German Emperor. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President of the United States, in the presence of the President, the Prince, German Ambassador Von Hollenbeck and a brilliant assembly.

After the ceremony, which did not run altogether smoothly, the Prince called on the Mayor and received the freedom of the city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Prince Henry was gorgeously entertained at the Waldorf-Astoria by the leading editors of the United States. Many eminent men outside the realm of journalism were present, and Whitelaw Reid made an elaborate speech, as did Charles Emory Smith and Charles W. Knapp. Prince Henry spoke as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I am fully aware of the fact that I am the guest and in the presence of representatives of the press of the United States, and in particular the guest of the New York State Zeitung, both of which I wish to thank for the kind invitation and reception I have met with tonight.

"Before entering into details I should like you all to understand that I consider this meeting, though it may be looked upon as official, as a private one, and that it is my wish that none of you will take advantage of what is said or spoken after leaving this table.

"Undoubtedly the press of our day is a factor, if not a power, which may not be neglected, and which I should like to compare with ever so many submarine mines which may blow up in many cases in the most unexpected manner; but your own naval history teaches us not to mind mines, should they ever be in our way. The language used on this memorable occasion was stronger than I would venture to reproduce here tonight. I need only mention the name of Farragut."

"Another comparison might be more to your taste, gentlemen, and is in fact, more complimentary: it is one which his majesty, the Emperor, used before I left. He said: 'You will meet many members of the press, and I wish you, therefore, to keep in mind that the press men in the United States rank almost with my generals in command.' It will interest you, I know, to learn something about the nature of my mission to this country."

"His majesty, the Emperor, has minutely studied the recent and rapid development of the United States, and his majesty is well aware of the fact that yours is a fast-moving nation. His sending me to this country, therefore, may be looked upon as an act of friendship and courtesy, with the one desire of promoting friendlier relations between Germany and the United States. Should you be willing to grasp a offered hand, you will find such a one on the other side of the Atlantic ocean."

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Official circles are highly pleased with the reception to Prince Henry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The second chapter in the national capital's welcome to Prince Henry of Prussia began today. Arriving at 9 o'clock this morning, he and his suite at noon attended the McKinley memorial services at the Capitol, and at their conclusion made a flying visit to pay tribute to Washington at Mount Vernon. He will be the guest of President Roosevelt at a dinner at the White House this evening. The weather this forenoon was delightful.

### Tillman and McLaurin.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The Senate is in a quandary as to what to do with Tillman and McLaurin. The Committee on Privileges and Elections spent practically the entire day in consideration of the case, and when the members separated they had not reached a conclusion concerning the nature or extent of the punishment which should be inflicted on the belligerent South Carolina members. In the meantime the Senate is marking time awaiting a decision. It is felt that no other business should be transacted until this matter is disposed of.

### Jersey Wars on Mosquitoes.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The New Jersey Assembly after a long and humorous debate has passed the mosquito extermination bill by a vote of 48 to 9. The bill appropriates \$10,000 to the State experimental station for the purpose of making a scientific investigation of the habits, origin and breeding places of the mosquito and their relation to malaria and other diseases.

### Warren Repairs.

Early yesterday morning the stump of the transport Warren's broken propeller blade was removed and by today it is hoped that the new blade will have been put in place. Special gear to handle the heavy mass of metal was erected on the wharf yesterday. The hub of the screw is still under water, which makes the work of screwing on the new blade both difficult and tedious.

FREDERICK

OBRIEN.

# FREED BY THE JURY

## The Two Williams Are Let Off Easily.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Robert and Edgar Williams were arraigned by a jury yesterday on the charge of having robbed F. A. Ward's store of about \$250 worth of jewelry. The alleged crime was committed last December and the two defendants were captured by the police after a sensational attempt at flight. Bob Williams was arrested the night the jewels were carried off after a lively exchange of shots with Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, and Edgar was captured the next day at Kailua in a canoe. Both the defendants in the case are negroes, and they bear no relationship to each other.

The attempt to rob was the result of a conspiracy which it is claimed would have been successful had not the police received information of the job beforehand, and been prepared to bag the burglars.

The mysterious man who gave the signal away to Chillingworth is now said to be in Manila.

At the trial the fact was brought out that his name is O'Connell, and at the time he revealed the conspiracy he was under arrest on a charge of gross cheat.

According to the testimony given yesterday he and those two defendants were to share alike in the proceeds, but when he was placed under arrest for another crime he round State's evidence to offered to help catch his alleged accomplices in the act. O'Connell was released to carry out his part of the job, and went to the store of Ward, with these defendants, unlocked the door, helped to carry out the trunk containing the jewels, and placed them in a hack. About the time Chillingworth and a brace of officers appeared on the scene and attempted to gather in the whole outfit. The trunk was captured, but the burglars escaped though Bob Williams was played and arrested the same evening. The trunk was opened at the police station by Ward, who had been notified of the contemplated robbery, and was found to contain rings, watches, chain and other jewelry, valued at about \$200. The next day Edgar Williams was captured at Kailua.

At the trial yesterday the two negroes were charged with burglary in the first degree, and Thomas Fitch and George Davis appeared in their behalf.

The two men were urged to have made admissions to Chillingworth at the time of their arrest, but Deputy Attorney General Douthitt was not allowed to bring this out.

Judge Gear holding that admissions by one defendant when not in the presence of the other, could not be used as evidence.

O'Connell, the principal witness for the prosecution had gone to Manila, on the Thomas, about a month ago, having eluded the police, and there was little evidence to go to the jury.

The court ruled also that if it was shown that the man O'Connell was the instigator of the crime, and that he had induced the defendants to go to the store, they could not be convicted.

The defense put on but one witness, Robert Williams, one of the defendants.

He said that O'Connell had come to him December 9th, and said that he had a trunk he wished him to carry out, that together with Ed Williams, he went to the rear of Ward's store, and with the aid of O'Connell, took the trunk to the gate, where Ed helped to put it in the hack. That was the only connection either had had with the crime and he knew nothing, except that he had been promised good pay to help with the trunk. The arguments were very brief, defendants claiming that the conspiracy was on the part of the police, and that the real culprit, O'Connell, had been allowed to escape.

The jury was out but half an hour before returning a verdict of not guilty. The following men composed the jury: Charles Spencer, Fred Goudie, E. B. Blake, J. M. Homan, M. R. Houghaling, W. R. Castle Jr., W. F. Jones, E. T. Tannatt, James Mersberg, H. E. Garcia, D. B. Barnes, and W. Duesenberg.

### MCCARTHY RELEASED.

Crimp McCarthy, who was found guilty by a jury of attempt at mayhem, was released on a technically by Judge Gear yesterday, and will escape punishment for the little plesantry he engaged in, in chewing Katie Akai's ear. The information charged the defendant with assault by biting the ear of the prosecuting witness, which it further alleged constituted the crime of mayhem. Davis and Bitting, for the defendant, moved to have the verdict set aside on the ground that the statutes contained no such crime as mayhem. It appears that the penal laws contain in the index a reference to the section on "Mayhem," but the section itself merely sets out the form of the crime (which was set out in the indictment), but makes no further reference to its being mayhem. The addition to the indictment of the word "mayhem," Mr. Douthitt contended, was mere surplusage, and the nature of the crime had been fully set out in the language of the statute.

Davis, however, thought differently, and sustained his view, holding that mayhem was a crime unknown to the Hawaiian statutes, and the prisoner was consequently set free. Mr. Douthitt stated that Judge Humphreys had sentenced several men to prison for the crime of mayhem, but Davis said that had nothing to do with a case before Gear.

### WILL HEAR CRIMINAL CASES.

Judge Robinson will hear criminal cases today. A third court room has been fitted up in the clerk's office, and Judge Robinson will hold court there.

### COURT NOTES.

Discontinuances have been filed in

the following cases: Leo vs. Yeh; Keo vs. Keo; Moa vs. Moa; Kau vs. Kau; Moa vs. Moa; and Lai vs. Lai.

C. H. McFarlane has presented his resignation as manager of Kona Sugar Company.

The government closed its presentation in the Honolulu Plantation Company case yesterday afternoon, and if the defendant is as exonerated the trial will not last much beyond the end of the present week. If the storm does not continue over today, the trial of the jury to Pearl Harbor will be made Friday.

Assistant United States Attorney Dunn introduced several witnesses yesterday who were not heard on the first trial. They were L. L. and J. A. McCandless. The affidavit of the latter, it will be remembered, was used in the motion for a new trial, as part of the newly discovered evidence. The testimony of these two witnesses furnished considerable spice to enliven the proceedings yesterday, though the usual rights between the attorneys and the court were in no way abated. Tax Assessor Archer was the first witness of the morning, but he added little additional information to his evidence given at the first trial. On direct examination he said the land was worth from three to five dollars per acre, taking in the whole tract condemned by the government, and when upon cross-examination he placed the total value at \$100,000, considerable surprise was manifested. The witness said he believed this to be the leasehold value, taking into consideration the fact that a water supply was available, and a mill stood upon a part of the plantation.

Surveyor Thrum, who is now in the employ of the government, testified to measurements he had made of the land in question.

L. L. McCandless was the last witness of the morning. He testified that the lease of the sugar land in his opinion was worth about forty dollars per acre, and that he had leased land to the Honolulu Plantation Company in that vicinity for about the same figure.

On cross-examination he admitted that he was not on good terms with Manager Low of the Honolulu Plantation, though they spoke to each other, but no more. He wanted to go ahead and give his reasons for it, but on objection of Mr. Silliman, was not allowed to enter into that phase of the question.

J. A. McCandless was the last witness for the government. He testified that the land was worth from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre. On cross-examination, Mr. Silliman asked if the land wasn't the same or a part of the land on Ford Island leased by the Oahu Sugar Company, of which the witness is a director. Mr. McCandless replied that it was, and then Judge Silliman wanted to know if the Oahu Sugar Company hadn't claimed \$200,000 from the government for 142 acres of this land. Mr. Dunn objected, on the ground that that suit had been compromised, but Judge Estes overruled the objection, and the witness replied in the affirmative. The next question of the defendant as to his knowledge of the quality of the soil led to all sorts of trouble.

The witness started to reply by telling about the well he had bored on the premises and continued, in spite of the objections, which the Court overruled. Mr. McCandless said that in 1885 he had drilled a well for a Chinaman, who wanted to cultivate rice. The experiment was a failure commercially, however, and rice growing was abandoned, and he hadn't been paid for the well. The next man that got hold of the land tried to grow bananas, taro and vegetables upon it, but this also proved a failure, and then Henry McFarlane took the land and paid for the well, but also made a failure in his attempt to use the land for cultivation. Mr. McCandless said the soil was of a dark brown and reddish color, though he couldn't tell how much there was of each.

"Are you on good terms with Mr. Low, the defendant in this case?" asked Judge Silliman in conclusion.

"Just on speaking terms," was the answer.

"Just on speaking terms, you say?"

"Well, I haven't any use for Mr. Low, but Mr. Low is not the Honolulu Sugar Company."

Witness denied saying in conversation in San Francisco that he would do all he could to injure the plantation of defendant. He admitted that he had not received any well drilling business from the Honolulu Plantation Company.

This closed the case for the United States and Mr. Low was put on the stand for the defendant. He began by relating his experience and qualifications as a sugar expert, and related also the scope of the defendant company and its plantation. He had not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Mr. C. Bolte was also a witness during the afternoon, interrupting Manager Low for the purpose. He fixed the value of the leasehold interest at \$350,000.

### TILTING WORK NOW FINISHED

The transport Warren last night resembled a combination of a junk shop and a sand battery, and she is today perhaps the most extraordinary looking craft that ever brought up alongside a Honolulu wharf.

Early yesterday morning the work of dumping pig iron forward ceased,

and instead a shift of boys in blue started to pile bags of coal on the forecastle deck.

By 5 o'clock in the afternoon 110 tons of coal had been stacked on, and at midnight the amount of black stuff forward totalled 150 tons, stowed away in 3,000 bags.

This gave the Warren the look of an old Missouri river steamer in war time, pressed into service and equipped with a sand battery.

A lot of scrap iron from the Honolulu Iron Works was also deposited forward. It was a choice collection of heavy rubbish, and embraced pretty nearly everything in hardware from an iron ball to a crowbar.

There is now about 850 tons of stuff piled forward, made up as follows: 150 tons of coal, 400 tons pig iron, 150 tons ship's ballast, 100 tons scrap iron and a water tank weighing 50 tons.

Last night the transport's stern registered about twelve feet of water, and

# KONA CREDITORS MAY SAVE THE PLANTATION

Creditors of the Kona Sugar Company are moving with vigor to save the plantation from impending ruin. Meetings were held yesterday and another will take place this morning, which may result in the complete turning over of the affairs of the plantation to another factor than a receiver appointed by the courts, and thus secure the crops now coming on for the benefit of the stockholders.

The committee appointed by the creditors yesterday afternoon will wait upon the steamship company this morning and try to make an arrangement by which the Mauna Loa will not be dispatched for Kona ports until the stockholders and creditors have reached a final conclusion in the matter. To add to the feeling of confidence which has lately been expressed by those at interest in the matter, H. F. Dillingham yesterday took up the matter of the Kona company and saw a number of men in the city, whose relations with business affairs are such that they feel a great interest in financial stability and asked them to help in the salvation of the property.

The activity of the creditors of the company was due to the fact that it became known early in the day that the receiver had signified his intention to write to the manager of the plantation, directing that all the laborers be discharged and the force of the plantation reduced to a number sufficient only to guard the movable property of the corporation. This letter, it is alleged, was mentioned to several of those interested in the plantation, and they at once urged that it be not sent, but there was no decision communicated to them other than the original one. The fact that this is regarded as the very worst thing that could happen to the estate caused the creditors to get together and thus make an endeavor to secure backing sufficient to carry on the plantation through.

The meeting of the creditors of the plantation was held in the offices of Kinney, Ballou and McLanahan, and there were present representatives of the bondholders, the Kapiolani estate and some of the stockholders of the corporation. The discussion was along the line of keeping the estate going, so that there might be no deterioration in values growing out of discharge and disintegration of the force of laborers. It was stated at the meeting that if the receiver should discharge the men it would mean that they would disappear among the other plantations, and the expense of rehabilitating the plantation in the matter of labor would reach \$50,000. There was a long talk over the affairs which had led to the decision of the receiver to sell, and the decision was unanimous that if the laborers were discharged the plantation would not bring more than a very small sum at a forced sale. After this decision the determination to ask a committee to call upon the steamship company to help in the salvation of the plantation could readily be changed to suit, and there might be change to meet the views of the

stockholders.

Among the heavy stockholders of the plantation is a Mr. Scott, of Kona, who is in close touch with the estate. He has said frequently since coming up last week, that he thought the planters of the cane would be satisfied with low wages right along, and that in his opinion the expenditure of \$2,500 a week would mean the harvesting of the crop of the plantation. He said there was a plenty of provisions to be had upon receiver's certificates, and he thought the receiver might very well have tried further before he went to the extreme of disintegrating the force of laborers, to recover which would cost any successor to the present corporation a large sum.

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Should the plantation fail to recover there would be heavy losses out of the investment of something like \$800,000, and some of these would fall where it would be a great hardship, too. One widow has her all invested, and it has shot into the five-figure size, while there are a number of men who have no compensative powers, and the coming of any troublous will break them. There are said to be many stockholders who have not been paid for the work they did, and the storm of depression which would follow a serious collapse in the stock.

The meeting of creditors this morning will show what may be expected, and if there is any change it will be granted.

Judge Humphreys made the following order yesterday in the Kona Sugar Company case:

It is hereby ordered that the parties at interest herein be and they are hereby directed to appear before me on Friday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a.m., and show cause why this cause should not be down for hearing on bill, answer and such testimony as may be properly adduced.

A. S. HUMPHREYS, First Judge.

The bolts of the broken propeller blade were level with the water. The vessel's bow has gone down about seven feet since tilting operations commenced. In order to further transfer weight from the transport aft, all boats have been lowered to the wharf, as has the ship's launch, which weighs about six tons.

Yesterday afternoon work on the broken blade commenced, and the center was knocked from the hub and ten small nuts taken off. The work of unloosening the large nuts will be undertaken this morning. A force of men was working all last night. The ship's officers are sanguine that another ten days will see them on their way.

The broken blade snapped off about eighteen inches from the hub, and it is difficult to account for the accident. The fact that one of the other blades is somewhat bent toward the end lends color to the theory that the propeller struck some heavy submerged object in the contact with which snapped off a blade.

The wack, so far, of tipping the ship has progressed very rapidly, for, beside the \$80 tons of iron and coal carried forward, at least 500 tons of cargo has been unloaded and left on the dock.

There will be no reception and dance on board the Warren tonight as originally planned, on account of the condition of the weather and the ship. Instead, the officers have issued invitations for a reception and dance to be given in Progress Hall, this evening.

The Rock Island Railroad is likely to be extended to San Diego, Cal.

General Botha is reported to have offered to surrender to Lord Milner.

General Alban, civil and military chief of Panama, was killed in battle.

Pope Leo entered the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate on February 20.

Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the propaganda at Rome, is said to have resigned.

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General Botha is reported to have offered to surrender to Lord Milner.

General Alban, civil and military chief of Panama, was killed in battle.

Pope Leo entered the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate on February 20.

# TELLING AN OLD STORY

## A Second Trial of Pearl Harbor Case.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The trial of the case of the Honolulu Plantation Company is taking the same long and weary course as at the first hearing, though it is not likely that the trial will be of such duration. There is the same ceaseless fighting between the attorneys and the court as characterized the first trial, but the known rulings of Judge Bates made then has shortened the arguments of counsel to an appreciable extent.

The fight between the attorneys began the first thing yesterday morning during the opening statements of counsel to the jury. Mr. Silliman objected to Mr. Dunne's remarks as argumentative and the latter objected to Judge Silliman's address on the same grounds. There is little if any difference in the evidence being offered. The witnesses yesterday were Captain C. G. White, F. J. Church and J. W. Pratt. Captain Pond, who was one of the principal witnesses at the first trial, is not in the Territory, and consequently can not be called as witness. Captain White went over the same testimony practically as that given in the former trial by the commander of the Iroquois. He gave a description of the premises at Pearl Harbor which the Government seeks to condemn, and went over in detail the various features of the property. His testimony was interrupted to allow Fred Church to identify the photographs of the land offered in evidence by Mr. Dunne. These photos showed the rough nature of the soil as well as general location of the property, with reference to the sea.

Tax Assessor Pratt was the next witness, and he identifying the tax returns made by the Honolulu Plantation Co., and they were then read by the United States Attorney. Following this the leases under which the defendant holds the property were read. There were objections on the part of the defendant to the introduction of these papers in evidence but the court overruled them, although not without an interesting and lively tilt with Mr. Silliman.

The matters gone over yesterday occupied over two days in the first trial, and this hearing will probably be materially shortened. Mr. Dunne, in his statement to the jury, said that he would prove that all this land prior to the commencement of the suit, last July, was a waste and overrun with goats, and not only unproductive, but a source of expense to the owners. He said the land was not homogeneous; it was rocky, the soil thin, unavailable for the cultivation of cane, and was marshy, had no water supply, and in fact was almost valueless. Mr. Silliman replied not briefly, and said he would not have replied at all but for the misstatement of the facts. He promised to prove by reputable witnesses that the land was worth even more than the \$200,000 claimed for it by the Honolulu Plantation Company; further that it was improved, the rocks had been cleared off, and that it was part of a large plantation, fully equipped for the production of cane, and had a good water supply, and was in every way suitable for the cultivation of cane.

Judge Estee asked at the opening of the case yesterday whether it was the desire of the attorneys that the jury visit the land. Mr. Silliman and Mr. Dunne asked that the trip be made, but in the present state of the weather and of the roads, it is hardly likely to be made for some days.

George Davis paid his respects to Judge Humphreys yesterday in the Supreme Court, in an argument on appeal in the case of H. R. Hitchcock vs. the Hawaiian Tramways Co. In the lower court a verdict for the defendant was rendered by a jury, after it had been considering the evidence for two days and nights. This was a suit for damages and after the jury had been out for six hours a disagreement was announced. The first day the jury stood six to six, and the second day changed to nine to three. The foreman still reported the impossibility of an agreement, and Judge Humphreys sent the jury out for the second night. Davis, in his argument to the Supreme Court, charged Judge Humphreys with "legal coercion," though in the heat of his argument he used much stronger language at times. Davis said that in England in the days of the infamous Judge Jeffries it was all right to threaten juries and force a verdict, and punish them if they did not do as they were told, but in this enlightened country such methods were totally at variance with all principles of American jurisprudence. Then he said that Humphreys should have allowed his motion for a new trial but that the First Circuit Judge was one of those men who couldn't see his own mistakes. "Some courts never can see their own errors," said Davis, "they can't look at their own acts with the same eyes that they watch for the mistakes of others. A good lawyer is not necessarily a good judge. Some of the best lawyers make judicial asses upon their elevation to the bench."

"I think Judge Humphreys is just as liable to make mistakes as is any other judge, and he has made mistakes. It's going too far, I tell you, when a court threatens to send the jury out all night if they don't bring in a verdict. The foreman stated twice that they could not agree and but for the remarks of the court, I say they would not have agreed. This was nothing more nor less than an attempt to coerce them into an agreement. It was a judicial error, I insist, and the verdict was ob-

## HAWAII'S INTERESTS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

(From the Advertiser)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Yesterday Wilcox's bill was introduced a bill for the incorporation of the office of seven Senators elected at the first general election of the Territory. He explained that the bill introduced by request, the method members of Congress take to designate that they are in no wise responsible for the provisions in the measure, and that the introduction is made legally as a matter of courtesy.

This bill followed the presentation to Congress by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock of correspondence from Secretary Henry E. Cooper and Governor Dole, asking that Congress afford relief, and suggesting that the territorial Senators who received the smallest vote be designated as two-year Senators. Delegate Wilcox's bill is understood to carry out that request. It reads as follows:

An act to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election of the Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1.—The several Senators elected in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Senatorial Districts, at the first general election held in the Territory of Hawaii, who received the lowest number of votes shall each hold office for the term of two years from the date of such election.

Section 2.—That for the First Senatorial District, J. D. Park and N. Russell, having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall each hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years.

That for the Second Senatorial District, William White having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall hold office as such Senator for such District for the term of two years.

That for the Third Senatorial District, D. Kanaha, George B. Carter and D. Kalaauao, having respectively received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall each hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years.

That for the Fourth Senatorial District, L. H. Kahili having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years.

Delegate Wilcox has received the following petition from the Home Rule party of Hawaii, copies of which he has sent to President Roosevelt, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy:

Opposing the United States government has been and is now existing on the proposed separate public improvements in the Territory of Hawaii, which do not and will never adequately serve a large number of skilled and unskilled laborers, and

Whereas, it is the policy of the government as declared by the President of the United States in his recent message, to make it possible for American citizens to build up homes here and

Whereas, this policy is not followed at this time by representatives of the United States government, now in this Territory in charge of national improvements, in that they have awarded several contracts to a contractor employing exclusively Asiatic laborers and mechanics; and

Whereas, a committee from the Master Builders Association of Hawaii called upon Commandant Merry and protested against the employment of Asiatics, but were treated with scant courtesy, and were told distinctly that if the man who employed Asiatic mechanics could do the government work cheaper than the whites and the natives could, he would receive the contracts from his department in the future as in the past, and

Whereas, such action is in conflict with the President's message and with well established American principles throughout the United States and Territories, therefore

Resolved by the executive committee of the Home Rule Republican party, that our Delegate in Congress be and is hereby earnestly urged to call the attention of the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy to this matter, and request them to give such directions to the representatives of the government here as to put an end to this un-American condition now and hereafter, and thereby aid in developing this Territory on "Traditional American Lines."

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution in triplicate, be sent by the secretary to our Delegate in Congress, to be filed by him with the President, and with the War and Navy Departments.

JAS. K. KAULIA,  
Chairman Home Rule Republican  
Party.  
JNO. K. NAKOKOGO,  
Secretary.

The petitions were placed in the files of the various officials to which they were sent without comment as to what course the government would pursue regarding future contracts.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

tained by legal coercion. Judge Humphreys' lectured and talked to this jury and kept them out all night, in a little stuffy room, where a dozen men were crowded together, and then told them that they must agree. I say that this was not an unbiased opinion by twelve men but they were coerced into returning a verdict in the second degree was virtually a recommendation for clemency," said Judge Gear in passing sentence. "This man is the editor of a newspaper, and it is true that editors are not necessarily of the criminal class, but the Legislature in its wisdom has provided a law which imposes fine or imprisonment for persons convicted of libel. The court agrees entirely with the attorney for the prosecution, that this man should be punished by more than a money fine. The fact that this defendant is a Chinese will have something to do with the sentence to be imposed, though it appears to me that all persons are presumed to know the law. It is evident, though, that he doesn't thoroughly understand the law, as some of the editors of other papers here do. If a fine was imposed it would be paid by the Chinese friends of the defendant. It would simply be a salutary effect not only on this man but upon others."

The court realizes that the finding of the jury of a verdict for libel in the second degree was virtually a recommendation for clemency," said Judge Gear in passing sentence. "This man is the editor of a newspaper, and it is true that editors are not necessarily of the criminal class, but the Legislature in its wisdom has provided a law which imposes fine or imprisonment for persons convicted of libel. The court

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# KONA MAY BE FREED

## Plan to Withdraw Receiverhip Suit.

When the Circuit Court opens this morning there is an even chance that the first thing to be done will be the filing of a motion to withdraw the suit for a receiver for the Kona Sugar Co. The matter is still in abeyance and not until this morning will final decision be made by the men whose interests are most involved.

This move in the matter of the corporation was decided upon yesterday, after there had been held many meetings of the stockholders and creditors of the concern. There is not yet the money to finance the plantation in sight, but there is a chance that it will be ready for the concern when the receivership is past. The creditors of the company are doing all in their power to secure the consent of some banker to take up the matter, and the negotiations which were inaugurated by B. F. Dillingham yesterday are being pressed, though there was no development which is sufficient to give more than a hope that the outcome will be favorable.

There was started yesterday a petition among the stockholders of the company asking Mr. S. M. Damon of the firm of Bishop & Company, to accept an assignment for the plantation. This was liberally signed, but Mr. Damon yesterday afternoon said that he had heard nothing of any such move, and that there had been no change in the status of the plantation in so far as he was concerned. There is some feeling that Mr. Damon will yet be persuaded to undertake the matter, failing which there is another prospect that Dillingham & Company, or some other firm of factors, will be induced to make the step.

As it looks now there will be such an arrangement as will enable the plantation to continue its work. The creditors are said to be ready to make such arrangements as will permit the work to be prosecuted. This will mean the running of the railroad and the operation of the mill. The representatives of the labor say there will be no trouble made by that interest in the harvesting of the cane, and they will guarantee that the estate will furnish the cane to the mill as contemplated in the contracts.

Receiver Wunderberg said yesterday that he could see nothing to do but to liquidate the plantation, as he had made every endeavor that a man could make in this city to secure the money to carry on the operations. The letter which went forward to Manager Cowan in the Mauna Loa yesterday is based on the last order of the court, which permits the receiver to incur expense for the purpose of preserving the live stock and personal property of the estate. The letter says only that the employees around the place shall be suspended for the present, and this, according to Mr. Wunderberg, will not affect the cane, except in that it will render it harder to mill the product when such steps are undertaken. The cane is not grown by the plantation but by private planters, and these are located all over the country, and so are responsible for the holding together of their own men. The regular labor of the plantation will not be affected, speaking in the general sense, as for the past four months there has been a practical stoppage of the work and the men have found existence easy in the Kona country.

Mr. Wunderberg, however, arranged for a credit for the manager, with the local branch of Hackfeld & Company, which will enable the men who are retained to be kept in shape. There will be plenty of food, but this has little effect upon the laborers, as they subsist largely upon the products of the country. It was found that of the supplies which were provided by Receiver Wunderberg when he was there, much of flour and other groceries which were drawn were sold later for half the regular price, as the men were not in need and wanted the supplies only for the return which they could secure from their sale.

Receiver Wunderberg has now closed his labor until there is a hearing on the part of the bill. He has says exhausted the financial resources of the city to obtain the money needed, and when that was done he considered that the very best thing was the reorganization of the estate. He said of the negotiations yesterday: "I have tried to induce every one of the big houses to undertake the matter. There are so many things which must be looked to, as I see it there are difficulties in the way which when ascertained by the local agencies have had the result of deterring their taking hold of the plantation."

"I considered Hackfeld & Company the natural agents for the place, since they have a big store in the vicinity and would be able to handle the matter without expense. That firm, after looking into the case, replied that there was no use of further discussing the matter, for they would not be able to undertake any more work than they now have on hand."

"Bishop & Company are interested in the plantation, and Mr. Damon had an examination made of the estate. I went to him for the purpose of making an arrangement. I offered him every financial advantage from the handling of the business. There would be loans, which would pay interest, the percentages to the agent, which I was authorized to pay, and then I was willing myself to give the bond, and permit him to absolutely take charge of the business, I giving my time freely for the benefit of the plantation, which I have an interest in saving. His force would have had charge of the business and the bank would have had the opportunity of making all the commissions

which could come from the transaction. Yet he could not see his way clear to do the same."

"This will show that I have given every attention to the matter, and when there was an objection taken to the plan and I gave my reasons, I of course expected that there would be some just suggestion by the stockholders or creditors of the concern. I would have been very glad to find some firm to undertake the work of the plantation, but I could not find one, even after making the most favorable proposals."

"I have received notice to come into court, and shall go there and stand by my report upon the plantation. If there should be any offer of the cash to advance for the development I shall be ready to undertake any plan which will be for the benefit of the estate."

## WANT PAY FOR SHORT RATIONS

The American ship A. J. Fuller was seized last evening by Marshal Hickey upon a motion issued by Judge Estee upon the complaint of thirteen seamen who made the voyage from Sydney and allege that their rations were cut down by one-third during the trip. By reason of this they claim that they are entitled to the sum of \$20 each.

The complainants in the case are Jacob Mosley, K. Olsen, Thomas Smith, O. Schack, Thomas Hawthorne, August Lindholm, Charles Johnson, John Hadshuhun, Timothy McNamara, G. Borrelli, Frank Leonard, Confrin Cisneros and Luigi Savarese.

The trial was filed in United States Court by George Davis yesterday afternoon and Judge Estee issued the motion for immediate service. The hearing is set for Monday morning, March 12th.

The libelants allege that they joined the ship at Sydney, New South Wales, December 6, 1901, as seamen, and served on the voyage to Honolulu until Feb. 28, 1902.

The seamen further allege that they are entitled to be discharged from the said ship at this port of Honolulu, the said voyage being ended and determined.

That your libelants allege and say that the master of the said ship and the said ship are indebted to them said libelants severally in the sum of twenty dollars each for the money due and payable to them the said libelants from the said libelants by force and virtue of the statute of the United States to wit, section 4568 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for that the provisions which the said seaman stipulated for under the agreement entered into before the commencement of the voyage were reduced during the said voyage for the space of forty days by one-third of the quantity which the libelants had by said agreement were bound to provide and which they neglected and refused to provide without lawful excuse.

That the said ship is now lying in the harbor of Honolulu, and within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court.

Your libelants therefore pray that your honor and this honorable court will award each of said libelants the said sum of twenty dollars in accordance with the provisions of the said section of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the cost of this suit.

That the said ship will soon proceed to sea and out of the jurisdiction of this court.

That all and singular the premises are true and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and of this honorable court.

Therefore, the libelants pray that

process in due form of law according to the practice of this honorable court in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction may issue against the said ship, her tackle, apparel, furniture and boats, and all persons claiming any right in the said vessel and especially the said master may be cited and summoned to appear and answer the matters aforesaid upon oath and that this honorable court will be pleased to decree the payment of the amounts due to the libelants with costs.

## E. S. BOYD'S LAND DISCUSSIONS

*Special to the Advertiser.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Hon. Billy Hoogs, of Honolulu, left—departed a few days ago for Philadelphia and New York, where he expected to meet Mr. Rodiek of Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, and whence he will travel to Minneapolis and Seattle, before proceeding to San Francisco and to the Hawaiian Islands. His friends persuaded him to break into one of the local prints, the Evening Star, with the following:

Mr. W. H. Hoogs, a member of the first Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, from the Fourth District, has arrived in Washington en route for New York. He will remain at the national capital for several days. Discussing the conditions now obtaining in the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Hoogs said:

"Our people are deeply interested in the proposition to apply the present United States land laws to the Islands, and there is much opposition. The land laws of the United States are not applicable to the conditions in Hawaii for the reason that there are no large areas of public land at the disposal of the territorial government. If the United States land laws were applied in Hawaii it would work endless confusion and tend to have the remainder of the public lands pass into the hands of a very few owners, as there is not enough arable land on the Islands to provide homesteads of 160 acres each to those desirous of acquiring such rights."

"The country is of volcanic formation and is broken up by numerous mountains and ravines, the greater part of it being like Bill Nye's 'perpendicular farm,' standing on edge. Our land problem is a most serious one, and the bill now before Congress will, in my opinion, prove a source of much litigation, should it become a law."

"We will never get what we are entitled to until Congress sends a commission to the Islands to look into and thoroughly investigate the conditions. Should this Congress send a commission headed by such a man as the present land commissioner, Mr. Blumherman, who has had a number of years' experience in the adjustment of land controversies, I am sure, would

## REV. DR. SERENO E. BISHOP RETIRES FROM EDITORIAL DUTY



The current number of *The Friend* is dated March 1, 1902.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we make the announcement that after the present issue, *The Friend* will pass into the hands of editors appointed by the Hawaiian Board.

The responsible editor will be the Rev. John Leadington, the able principal of the North Pacific Mission Institute, who will enjoy the co-operation of several other members of the Board.

Mr. Theodore Richards, the Treasurer of the Board, will be the business manager of the paper. A program of the new plans will appear in the April issue.

The present editor greatly welcomes this change. With a markedly increasing abatement of both bodily and mental strength, at the age of seventy-five years, he has been growing very sensible that it must be only a short time before this pleasant duty, which has occupied him for nearly fifteen years, must be resigned into stronger hands.

It has been a cause of much anxiety, who could be found to undertake it. At

the opportune moment, the Hawaiian Board entered with this most welcome proposition. It has seemed as a special interposition of Providence, to continue the existence of the valued paper which has long been the oldest newspaper west of the Rocky mountains.

The *Friend* was started in January, 1842, by the Rev. Samuel C. Damon, who had arrived in the Islands during the previous year as chaplain to seamen. At first it bore the title of "Temperance Advocate." To this name in February were added the words "and Seamen's Friend." In January, 1844, it became "The Friend of Temperance and Seamen," and in January, 1845, simply "The Friend," under which it has continued as a monthly journal to the present time.

Under the new management and plans we are sanguine of a great increase in the value of the paper, and of a large addition to its subscription list. There can be no doubt that this long and greatly valued journal is about to enter upon a new and most prosperous period. Our best heart wishes go with it.

In the afternoon Abraham Pult pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of a revolver and \$30 in cash, and was sentenced by Judge Gear to a term of six months in Oahu prison. Mr. Mathewman then entered a nolle prosequi as against Jos. Magel, Kamaha, Adam, Moses, Adam and James Toohey, who had been indicted with Pult.

In the case of James Ward, indicted under two charges of larceny, a plea of guilty was entered and sentence was suspended by Judge Gear until the May term, after he had severely lectured the defendant, who is a mere boy.

In the case of M. H. Kanwe and Mrs. M. N. Manal, charged with adultery, Judge Robinson instructed the jury to acquit the defendants because of lack of evidence.

## MORE MEN ARE FREE

### Defendants Have a Good Day in Court.

Yesterday was another good day for criminals in the Circuit Court. Another 24 defendants were given their liberty on conditional release by Judge Gear, principally by the Deputy Attorney General, and upon an acrid verdict of Judge Robinson.

Victor Gunn was charged with assault and battery, but the witness stated his could not be found, and was said to be out of the jurisdiction of the court. A nolle prosequi was entered by Mr. Douthitt.

Hua Chao and nine other Chinamen, confined in the District Court of gambling and fined ten dollars each, were released by Judge Gear. Mr. Douthitt stated that the witness had been subpoenaed but had not appeared in court, and he wanted the trial delayed for a short time. Mr. Brooks, who appeared for the defendants, said he would like to accommodate the prosecuting officers, but he did not believe there was any testimony against the defendants any way, and the court dismissed the case. Judge Gear said he was willing to assist in every way possible in compelling the attendance of witnesses. The same action was taken in reference to H. Sintara and six other Japanese, the witnesses not being present in court when the case was called. Just as all these defendants were leaving the building the witness appeared on the scene, but then it was too late.

Attorney General Dole was called into court and asked why another prosecuting officer had not been furnished to appear in Judge Robinson's court. Mr. Dole explained that Mr. Cathcart had been taken ill, and that he was compelled to appear before the grand jury, but a special deputy would be appointed for Judge Robinson's court. Mr. Mathewman was later appointed as special deputy to prosecute and he appeared in the afternoon in Judge Gear's court, while Mr. Douthitt prosecuted before Robinson.

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Those who oppose the Wilcox bill have convinced themselves that the department officials and heads of committees in Congress do not sanction its provisions and, if they favor any action at all this session, will favor the sending of a commission to the Islands to inspect the situation. Unless the bill is agitated too much, it might happen in fact, probably, would happen that Congress would do nothing at all on the subject this year.

As far as the Wilcox bills for county organizations and schools are concerned, it can be stated that neither of these bills will see the light of day in this Congress, unless something very radical happens to change the situation. The top bill, as was stated in a previous letter, has no chance in the world of passage. All those measures are being carefully looked after and assurances have been given that their slumber will not be disturbed.

The details of such matters can not wisely be stated but those who know the intricacies of legislation at the Capitol will understand.

I have had no opportunity to discuss with Delegate Wilcox the authorship of the school and county bills. He has been hard to borrow money because of this, and the Territory suffered thereby. Then the low price of sugar has had its effect.

The United States government is making preparations for a great amount of work building wharves. The naval reservation is certainly a credit to the United States. There are no navy wharves in the world than those at Honolulu, which were constructed under the direction of Captain Merry.

The dredgers for deepening the bar at Pearl Harbor are no doubt at work by this time. Everything was being gotten in readiness about the time I sailed. The dredging is the beginning of operations at Pearl Harbor, which will include the navy yard and coaling station."

While he was in Washington Mr. Hoogs talked with lots of people about the Wilcox bill. He is not in favor of it, and there is much opposition. The land laws of the United States are not applicable to the conditions in Hawaii for the reason that there are no large areas of public land at the disposal of the territorial government. If the United States land laws were applied in Hawaii it would work endless confusion and tend to have the remainder of the public lands pass into the hands of a very few owners, as there is not enough arable land on the Islands to provide homesteads of 160 acres each to those desirous of acquiring such rights."

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## Gives New Life Strengthens the Nerves.

When you feel it burns the whole body, it becomes fatigued. It is impossible to live on that terrible depression, and there is no ambition to work. But there is a way whereby you may again be strong and vigorous.

Mr. Charles Richardson, of Hawick Street, Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and the following letter:



"These my arms were covered with sores that were never healed. They were deep-rooted in the flesh and caused much suffering. My blood was in an awful condition. At another time I had a severe attack of influenza. I could neither eat, sleep nor work, and never enjoyed pleasure."

# GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

## More of Alleged Gubernatorial Changes.

Special to The Advertiser.

**WASHINGTON, February 26.**—The arrival of George R. Carter is expected here within two or three days. He has already been invited to come to San Francisco, and starting on his way East to confer with the President. His statement, as telegraphed East, that if any change in the Governorship was to be made he would favor the selection of Mr. H. P. Baldwin, was read here with some interest.

A few days ago, when Mr. William Haywood and Mr. Macfarlane of Honolulu, called on President Roosevelt, he interrupted the formal conversation, as telegraphed by me on the last steamer, to inquire what kind of a man Mr. H. P. Baldwin was. The President had first been addressing his remarks chiefly to Mr. Haywood, but asked abruptly what kind of a man George R. Carter was. Mr. Haywood gave a very favorable reply and this question was followed, quite to the amazement of the two Honolulu visitors, by a question as to Mr. H. P. Baldwin, whose name, as far as the visitors knew, the President had never heard of. Mr. Macfarlane answered that he regarded Mr. Baldwin as a very capable and representative man.

The inference they draw was that somebody had been urging Mr. Baldwin upon the President as a selection for Governor. This inference would seem to be borne out by Mr. Carter's statement from San Francisco. Col. Sam Parker's friends here still insist that when the nomination for Governor to succeed Mr. Dole is made it will still be the cattle king but there has been no little opposition to him pressed at the White House in recent weeks. The opinion is that some other man, if any one at all is chosen, will be selected upon. But predictions are fruitless, for President Roosevelt often makes up his mind in short order and quite differently from what other people think he is going to do.

Col. Parker, who was so anxious to meet Senator Carter in San Francisco, has apparently passed him on the broad Pacific.

ERNEST J. WALKER.

## SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

**S.** T. Alexander has completed his new road, which connects with the present Tantalus road near the summit and extends on to Sugar Loaf, where he is about to build a handsome mountain home. The road was made at his own expense, and is intended mainly for the present as a means of carting lumber to the building site. It is not surfaced, merely being a rough road cut out but passable.

On account of the storm, nothing went out of the port yesterday smaller than the Nippon Maru, and for the same reason nothing arrived.

The Lehua, which was to have sailed for Molokai on Monday night, is still waiting for the weather to lift. The other boats of the Wilder fleet also remained in port yesterday, neither the Kinau nor the Claudine venturing outside on their regular runs to Hawaii and Maui.

None of the Inter-Island steamers sailed yesterday, and the weather is weatherbound for the first time in a year. On account of the non-arrival of the steamers, no news is to hand of the whereabouts of the Island schooners, the majority of which are doubtless lying up in places of safety.

**D.** E. McCarthy, chairman of the Fourth District, and no sooner had the chairman, Col. McCarthy, called the meeting to order than James Simms began a protest, saying that it was not yet time to act in advance of the other parties. After the selection of L. D. Timmons as secretary, there was another round fought, but it was bloodless.

Comrade Fred Terrill in a speech in which he said the other parties would surely nominate, and that the democrats should not be backward, named Charles T. Wilder for the place. There was a round of applause, which came principally from the old timers who have known Mr. Wilder for many years.

C. J. McCarthy said that it took great devotion to undertake such a task as to run in a republican stronghold, where there is little gain should the seat be won; the fact that there is a democrat who would spend much money and time was a matter for congratulation. The party must be held together, and this was the way to do it.

The nomination was made unanimous, and then the convention wanted to adjourn. But Committeeman Johnson thought there was an informality, the collection of cash to pay the necessary expense of filing the papers of the candidate. This task was placed on L. D. Timmons, the secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

get you and others brought up to and including 200 pounds of rice per month. The company will supply the necessary flour. There is a large amount of rice on board, and we expect to have a good supply of rice.

The company will supply the necessary flour and rice for the men.

Mr. C. B. Wingfield, of Fair Play,

Mo., U. S. A., who suffered from chronic dysentery for thirty-five years, says

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy did him more good

than any other medicine he had ever

used. For sale by all druggists and

dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

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# WORK FOR COFFEE TAX

## Merchants Plan to Take Up the Fight.

Protection to the coffee industry will be one of the things to which the Merchants' Association will turn its hand and time, if the plans which are receiving the assent of many of the members, go through. The Committee on Trade and Finance, to which was turned over the matter as brought forward in the communication of A. L. Louison, last week, has already held a meeting with Dr. Knapp, and as a result, there will be soon a meeting of the association, at which time the committee will report its findings.

The meeting of the committee with Dr. Knapp was a most enjoyable one, and the members received much information of the coffee industry of the world and what may be expected of the new possessions of the United States in particular. The committee was composed of Messrs. F. J. Lowrey and H. A. Isenberg, Vice President Diamond being the third member serving in place of Mr. Wakefield, who is absent. The call was made upon the expert of the United States Department by arrangement, and there was a long discussion of matters related to the industry which it is proposed to protect. The committee will have a report made to the association and none of the members will discuss it in advance.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, who is the traveling agent of the department, has had many interviews since his arrival, and will be in a position to give much information concerning the business here upon his return to the Capital. The most important conclusion to which he has arrived, at least which he has communicated to his friends, is that he will advocate the establishment of an experiment station here for the study of the coffee industry. Dr. Knapp does not think it wise to inaugurate a great work, but his plan is said to be the formation of a station which will be given to the consideration of all the phases of the culture and treatment of coffee. While there will be no regular plantation for the investigations, it is proposed that if the department shall undertake the work, there shall be sent on here a man who will be a scientific expert in coffee, who may secure from growers the privilege of using some of their now producing trees for his investigations, and thus avoid the long wait which would come if there should be necessary the cultivation of a new plantation before the experiments might be made.

As to the pushing of the matter of a tariff protecting coffee grown in the United States and its dependencies, Dr. Knapp is said to be very hopeful that there will be something done during this year. He has given his friends here to understand that he would advocate such a tariff duty and that he will go into the work as soon as he returns to Washington. It is said to be his opinion that there is not necessary any great amount of protection to give an impetus to the business.

There has been an understanding that the planters here will favor a duty of seven cents a pound, but this is said to be a great sum that could be hoped for, and some of the earnest friends of the industry are said to be of opinion that there would be stability given to the business in the event of a tariff of one half that sum. It is alleged that Dr. Knapp coincides with this view of the situation.

The following letter relative to the coffee growers here has been received:

**Editor Advertiser:** Without prompt legislation for the protection of the coffee industry in the Hawaiian Islands, or other of the United States possessions, the prospects of them ever becoming a factor in the United States markets are very remote and discouraging. We see the world's surplus growing heavier year by year and prices declining accordingly, until South American coffees are down to 5c per lb., and while the Hawaiian coffee on account of its deserving popularity, brings a shade better price than the South American article, the prices above mentioned are what we have to compete against at the present time.

What arguments have so far been advanced appear to consider that an import duty by the United States would solve the problem, and the matter of the present large and increasing sale of adulterated coffee and imitations have been overlooked.

While the import duty would no doubt be of some benefit, it would in reality be so much greater inducement for the manufacturer to meet competition with a larger percentage of adulteration and would not increase the price realized by the grower comparatively with the duty imposed.

While I have no statistics before me, I would make a conservative estimate that there are at least 15,000 pounds of chicory and over 100,000 pounds of cereal imitation coffee consumed in the Hawaiian Islands per year. It is doubtful whether there is as large a percentage of adulterated coffee used throughout the United States as in this Territory, but as soon as there would be a duty placed on coffee, without any protection from the adulterated article, we would discover a large deficit in the consumption of the genuine coffee. It appears to me a solution could be arrived at if in addition to the import duty, we take action on the lines which the dairymen of the United States took against the manufacture of oleomargarine. This article today pays an internal revenue stamp tax of 2c per pound, together with a wholesale fee of \$400 and a retail license of \$48 per year. The Grout bill which has just passed the House imposes a tax of 10c per pound on oleomargarine or imitation butter, colored to resemble

# BIG ROW ON OVER THE KOHALA DITCH MEASURE

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 28.—There was a very noisy hearing this morning before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Territories about the Hawaiian Ditch Company's bill. Mr. J. T. McCrosson and Mr. Edgar Cuyler appeared in behalf of the bill, while Ex-Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and Mr. Gehr, appeared against the bill. Mr. William Haywood was also present. The sub-committee consisted of Chairman Knox of Massachusetts, Gov. Powers of Maine, and Mr. De Graffenreid of Texas. During the hearing Mr. McCrosson initially charged Mr. Gehr with being in a blackmailing scheme and with trying to sandbag the men behind the Hawaiian ditch project. He charged that Mr. Gehr had made a proposition to withdraw opposition to the ditch bill if he could be guaranteed forty percent of the profits of the project. Mr. McCrosson made his statements very emphatically and challenged Mr. Gehr to deny it. The latter said the charges were not true and that he would call upon Mr. McCrosson to make them when they returned to Hawaii.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Be the genuine article! This tax will make the sale of imitation butter practically prohibitive.  
Why cannot we work for a similar legislation against imitation coffee? With a wholesale license of say \$400 and a retail license of \$48, together with a stamp tax of say five cents per pound on the adulterated goods, and then add a duty of say five cents per pound on the imported coffee, all of which is as reasonable as the present protection of the dairymen's interest, I believe would result in the coffee industry of the Islands becoming even more of an important factor in our prosperity than sugar has proved to be.

F. L. WALDRON.

## HONOLULU TRADE WITH NORTHWEST

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25.—Sydney Drake, one of the largest holders of mining properties in the State of Washington, returned recently from Honolulu, with enthusiastic ideas of the possibilities of trade between Seattle and the Islands. He says that the steadily increasing business between Seattle and Hawaii is becoming a potent factor in causing uneasiness to shippers doing business with San Francisco, and that the latter are thoroughly awake to the dangers that lie before them in the commercial rivalry of Puget Sound.

"I left Seattle for Honolulu, on December 10," said Drake, "and spent several weeks in Hawaii. While there I got acquainted with a number of wholesale merchants and learned a great deal about the commercial situation so far as Seattle is concerned, of which I had previously been ignorant. In the first place, I found that whole-some men in Honolulu are beginning to look more and more to Seattle at the point where they shall secure supplies, and that many of them actually buy a very large part of their stock-in-trade in Seattle, whereas a few years ago everything was purchased in San Francisco."

"There are several reasons for this change in sentiment, the most notable being that in many lines of goods Honolulu merchants can make their purchases in Seattle more cheaply than at any other point. For instance, I was informed that meats, staple groceries and similar good supplies can be bought in Seattle to better advantage than at San Francisco, while it is also true that all the goods in two large art stores were purchased in Seattle. Among those with whom I talked on the subject were George Angus of the Hall Co., Ltd., wholesale dealers in groceries, dry-goods, furniture and hardware, and J. F. Torbet, manager of the Pacific Hardware Co. Both of these gentlemen assured me that San Francisco merchants are beginning to feel disturbed over the commercial outlook on account of the growing disposition in the Islands to trade with Seattle. Mr. Torbet now buys a large part of his goods in Seattle. A year ago such thing as buying anything in Seattle would not have been thought of by either one."

RIVALS ADMIT GAINS.

"In San Francisco I have had several conversations with representative business men. A few of them affected to believe that Seattle will never injure San Francisco in a business way, but others candidly admitted that the Northwest Coast is beginning to be looked on as a dangerous rival. They even admitted, in fact, that the pressure is being felt all along the commercial line at the present time."

Mr. Drake was formerly a United States Deputy Marshal at Spokane, and has until recently been engaged in business at Tacoma, where he has large real estate interests. He owns a majority of the stock in several mines at Republic and is also interested in mining property in Okanogan and Ferry counties. His faith in the industrial future of Seattle is shown by the fact that recently he disposed of all his personal property interests at Tacoma and will engage in business in Seattle.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

A PRINTER GREATLY SURPRISED.

"I never was so much surprised in my life as I was with the results of using Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says Henry T. Crook, pressman of the Ashville (N. C. U. S. A.) Gazette. "I contracted a severe case of rheumatism early last winter by getting my feet wet. I tried several things for it without benefit. One day while looking over the Gazette, I noticed that Pain Balm was positively guaranteed to cure rheumatism, so bought a bottle of it, and before using two-thirds of it my rheumatism had taken its flight and I have not had a rheumatic pain since." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

The sub-committee will probably report on the bill tomorrow and place it before the full committee. It is understood that the sub-committee will likely pass a general bill, allowing the Hawaiian Ditch Company to dig irrigation ditches but this afternoon the sub-committee had not agreed upon the details of the measure.

A decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury that Hawaii is a part of the United States suffice as being entitled to a part of the appropriations of the Federal Government for different revenue work is conceived, will have an important bearing. The case was brought up for test purposes being a bill of \$1 for records from Hawaii regarding the topics in which the Geological Survey is interested. As the Comptroller decides that the expense was justifiable and legal the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and other bureaus of the Government, supported by general appropriations, will not hesitate to undertake work that seems desirable from time to time in Hawaii. The decision of the Comptroller is very brief, covering something like 100 words.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

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F. L. WALDRON.

EDWARD C. MACFARLANE HAS PASSED AWAY

CHICAGO, February 16.—Edward Cramor Macfarlane died on his wedding tour at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the Auditorium hotel, leaving a young wife of a week a widow at 22 years of age. The body will be taken to San Francisco tomorrow, and thence buried to the Hawaiian Islands to be buried.

Macfarlane is inconsolable. Macfarlane had been a bachelor and was 49 years old. They were on their way to Europe to spend their honeymoon. They reached Chicago last Monday, and Macfarlane was taken sick that afternoon. He died of pleuritis. F. W. Macfarlane, a brother, is expected here Monday from San Francisco to take charge of the body and escort the widow home.

Macfarlane goes back to a home crowded with wedding presents, which have not even been acknowledged.

EDWARD C. MACFARLANE, February 17.—Edward Macfarlane was born on the island of Oahu, 42 years ago, and had resided the greater portion of his life in Honolulu. Jointly, with his brother George, he was the proprietor of the Hawaiian Hotel and had an extensive liquor business. For many years he had been known as one of Hawaii's wealthiest bachelors. His partner and brother is also a director of the Bank of Hawaii, while another brother, F. W. Macfarlane, is president of the Union Feed Company.

Only ten days ago Rev. Father Lyons united Mr. Macfarlane and Miss Florence Ballinger in marriage in San Francisco. The affair was a quiet home wedding, and the couple at once departed for Chicago on their bridal tour. The widowed bride was a popular young resident of the Mission, and is the daughter of Mrs. Robert Watson and a sister of Frank J. Ballinger, both of whom are well known here. Miss Ballinger's home was with her mother, at 315 Twenty-third street. She met Macfarlane during an extended stay in Honolulu.

There are several reasons for this change in sentiment, the most notable being that in many lines of goods Honolulu merchants can make their purchases in Seattle more cheaply than at any other point. For instance, I was informed that meats, staple groceries and similar good supplies can be bought in Seattle to better advantage than at San Francisco.

From Wednesday's daily.

The reception of the news of the death of her son, E. C. Macfarlane, was a terrible blow to Mrs. Macfarlane, his mother, and she is in a serious condition. She was apprised of the fatal termination of his illness by her sons yesterday, and her grief was most heartrending.

The news of Mr. Macfarlane's death has been the signal for a deluge of sympathetic notes to the members of the family, and the mail from the Coast was filled with similar epistles to the brothers. The Stock and Bond Exchange was closed yesterday out of respect to his memory, and the Merchants' Association will meet tomorrow for the purpose of taking action in the premises.

It is understood that Mr. Macfarlane was dead before his brother, F. W. Macfarlane, reached Chicago, and that his young wife was prostrated by the shock. The remains will be brought here for interment beside his father and sister, all of whom passed away while absent from the Islands. The remains will arrive in the Alameda, and the funeral will be arranged after the ship comes in.

PIONEER MILL WANTS MONEY

From Wednesday's daily.

The reports of the officers of the Pioneer Mill Company at yesterday's annual meeting were not wholly satisfactory. Only a small crop was harvested, being not more than half that anticipated, and the cost of the permanent improvements made during the year far exceeded the estimates. In his report Vice President Rosenberg shows the need of a loan of \$750,000. He states that an agreement has been made with H. P. Baldwin to furnish eight to twelve million gallons of water daily from Honokauhau gulch, which will allow the discontinuance of several pumps. The remaining pumps are to be changed to be run by electricity, generated from the mountain streams.

The plantation is reported to be in excellent condition, and the average yield per acre has increased.

The report of the manager shows that the grinding of the 1901 crop, which was finished in May, 1901, gave but 6,500 tons, a little more than half the estimated yield. About \$40,000 was spent in improvements during the year. This year's crop, now being harvested, should yield 10,000 tons. About 1,800 acres will be planted this year and it is expected that the 1902 crop will show

# HAWAIIAN FRANCHISE

## No Truth in Story of Hartwell's Enmity.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Regarding some rumors, brought here by certain Honolulu newspapers that he and Judge A. S. Hartwell were striving to have Congress restrict the suffrage in the Territory and deprive the natives of votes, Mr. Haywood stated today that, as far as he was concerned, the rumors were absolutely and unfounded without foundation. "I have never mentioned the subject here," said Mr. Haywood, "in any way, shape or form, except some mention recently before the Ways and Means Committee could be so construed. When I appeared before that committee in behalf of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, some question was asked me about the census of the Islands, and, in explaining the same, I stated that it was customary out there to count both the white residents and the natives as Hawaiians. Exactly what I said on that subject can be quickly determined in Honolulu, for copies of my hearing have been printed and sent out there."

"Furthermore I have seen Judge Hartwell almost daily here in Washington. He has never mentioned such a theme to me. I have generally understood that he was here simply and solely on a visit of leisure and I have not the slightest idea that he is agitating any question of the character mentioned. If otherwise it is a complete surprise to me."

The statement before the Committee on Ways and Means, referred to by Mr. Haywood, occurs on page 321 of the printed hearings and is as follows:

Mr. Newlands: How many native Hawaiian laborers are there in the Sandwich Islands?

Mr. Haywood: That I cannot tell. There has been an effort out in the Islands not to draw distinctions between the white and the Hawaiians, and taking the last census we did not divide them, except by parentage.

There has been some activity in the House of late over the proposed Pacific cable. Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, who is leading the agitation for a government cable with such remarkable zeal as to cause some comment, delivered a bitter partisan speech in the House a few days ago, denouncing the Commercial Pacific Company, and advocating a measure that is much desired by one or two firms in this country. His speech was delivered during general debate on an appropriation bill. The Commercial Pacific people have not been lax in advancing their interests and have prepared a contract, intended to bind them with the Government to carry out the proposition to lay a cable to Honolulu by next November. To make this proposition and contract binding, it is proposed that as a consideration for their undertaking the Government grant them a plot of land in San Francisco or Honolulu, or the rent of an office building in Honolulu. The latter plan meets with the most favor.

There is no indication just at present when the cable bill will be discussed in the House. The reports of a majority and minority of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Affairs have been prepared. Several appropriation bills are now pending and must be gotten out of the way before general legislation is considered.

Mr. William Haywood has canvassed almost the entire House of Representatives to ascertain the sentiments of the members about Cuban reciprocity, and stated to day that a very large majority was against doing anything at all for Cuba. But he explained that this did not mean nothing would be done, because so many Republicans feel impelled to do something in the light of the President's determination for legislation.

The Democrats of the House are playing politics with the situation, waiting for an opportunity to get the greatest partisan advantage. It is quite probable that many of them will vote for the Ways and Means bill, whatever it turns out to be. The Republicans have been much scared lest there should be some successful effort at tariff revision proposed on the bill as amendments, but they have consulted parliamentary precedents and determined that any proposed amendments to the tariff can be ruled out on points of order.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

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a considerable increase over that of 1901.

The report of the treasurer showed: Operating expenses for period from October 1, 1900, to December 31, 1901, \$942,904.09; expenditures for permanent improvements for same period, \$640,535.12; earnings, same period, \$592,292.69; trial balance after closing books on December 31, 1901 (resources), \$3,795.60.

The officers elected were: Paul Isenberg, president; H. A. Isenberg, vice president; W. Pfotenhauer, treasurer; F. Klamp, secretary, and A. H. Haneberg, auditor. The above named officers, excepting the auditor, with J. A. McAndrews, F. W. Macfarlane and H. Focke constitute the board of directors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who was captured in the district of Salonica, September 29th last, has been released. She arrived at Strumitsa at 2 o'clock this morning unannounced, and will proceed to Salonica as soon as she is able to travel. It is expected she will come here from Salonica, by sea.

The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the United States Senate by a strict party vote.

# SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

## ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

### Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of bath for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. It is the best soap for babies, and emollient properties derived from CUTICURA are the great skin cure, with the power of cleansing, softening, and making it the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the

